FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE N. C. TUESDAY EVENING JANUARY 21, 1834. [NO. 868.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

General Meeting of Stockholders.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
11th January, 1834.

BILL TO RE-CHARTER THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR," having passed on a it becomes the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to convene the Stockholders into consideration the provisions of the act to decide upon the acceptance of the Charter the President therefore, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, appoints MONDAY 17th OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for a general meeting of the Stockholders at their Banking House in Wilmington, and hopes the importance of the subject will induce a full attendance of those interested.

JAS. OWEN. *President.*

1000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67 tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by
JOHN MUNN
January 7, 1834. 67 tf.

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive full Loads by applying to
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
January 10, 1834.

Groceries. Wines, Liquors, &c.

In addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
Bags St. Domingo and Havanna do,
Bags strong scented Rio do.
Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
Bxs white Havanna do.
Bbls double and single refined L. do.
Chd. Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchong and Souchong Teas,
Pipes old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and dry Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
Bbls Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
Do Holland Gin, do.
Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
Bbls. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Do Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout
Boxes, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
Boxes Soap,
Do. Mould Candles,
Boxes Spanish Segars,
Canist'd Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Blacking and Porter Bottles,
Barrels Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Bbls Pepper, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
Sides Sole Leather,
Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Bundles and English Iron assorted,
Bags, Steel, &c. &c.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67 tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67 tf.

County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland, of any description whatever, are requested to file them with Arch'd McLean, Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 3d day of February next. Those failing to comply with this notice, cannot have their accounts settled during the present year.

JONATHAN EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee of Finance.
Jan. 13, 1834. 67-3t

Taken up,

Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 11th instant, a Negro Man named MOSE HALL, who says he belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq. of Wake County. He is about 44 or 45 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1834. 67tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY SMITH, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, and reports that she will not return. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts whatever that she contracts.

JOSEPH SMITH, Sen.
Rowan's Creek, Anson County, N. C. Dec. 26, 1833.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Kyle; where he will be receiving new supplies by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, will please call and examine for themselves.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do. Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.
N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.
January 7, 1834. 66 tf.

Notice.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for or receiving in any way, a certain note given by me to Wm Markham, 11th of Dec 1833, payable twelve months after date, as I do not intend to pay said note, the same being fraudulently obtained.

ANN B McLEAN.
January 2, 1834. 66-3w.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to leave the State of North Carolina, for one more congenial to his welfare, offers for sale the following

LANDS.

1900 acres or thereabouts of good Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of the Wilmington road, 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Also,

1250 acres more or less, in Bladen County—The latter tract is famous for timber.

NEILL BEARD.
January 3, 1834. 66tf.

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th ult. a negro woman named

SATIRA.

If gone from this place she has perhaps returned to Bladen County, where she was raised, and purchased from John Flowers by Henry L. Jones—Five Dollars reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me, or to the Jailer of this place. MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1834. 66-tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1833.

James Gaines & wife Elizabeth, vs. Archd. McBryde and Tho. Waddill, Exr's of John Montgomery, deceased. } *Petition for Legacies and Distributive Share.*

IT appearing to the Court that the Representatives of Elenor Woodsides and Robert Woodsides, the Representatives of Martha Kindrick, Alexander McKay Executor of Ann McKay, dec'd, Perigreen Brooks, likewise the Representatives of Nancy Tompkins, and Elizabeth Tompkins, likewise John Hill and wife Mary, are all living beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the aforesaid named parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petition as to them will be heard exparte and a decree accordingly.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1833 and the 58th year of American Independence.

(66 6w.) JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.
N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.
Fayetteville, Nov 5. 57tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.
October 1. 52tf.

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.
December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

BOARDING.

I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.

E. SMITH.
December 30. 65tf.

NO DISCOUNT!

South Carolina and Virginia Money received at par, and the preference given to United States' Notes, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's opposition, at

DRAKE'S,
Brick Row, Hay Mount,

WHERE may be found a very general and complete assortment of cheap Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shoes, Hats, Bonnets & Saddles,

Together with a large assortment of Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet, Cloth and Circassian **CLOAKS,** selected particularly for the Country Trade.

—ALSO—

15 tons Swedes, English and American, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
2 do. German, English and American Blister Steel,
500 pieces Castings, assorted,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
30 bags first rate green Coffee,
6 hhds good Sugar,
4 bbls and boxes Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Shot, all sizes,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Dupont's FF and FFF Rifle and Gun Powder, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Smith's Hammers and Vices, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes, Cutting Knives and Scythe Blades, Curry Combs and Socket Shovels, Gilbert's Poland Starch, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Indigo and Madder, Sulphur, Camphor, Alum and Nutmegs, Pepper and Spice, Sole and Upper Leather, Cotton Bagging, Plough Lines and Bed Cords, Spanish Brown and Copperas, together with a variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, and of all which a regular supply will be constantly kept on hand.

ALSO, Fine and Cross Flour, (Superfine being scarce and far between,) Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Lard and Dry Apples, together with such other articles of produce occasionally, as the country affords, for all which the full market price will be given, by E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1833. §65 2m §

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 31. 65-tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by
W WHITEHEAD.
December 31. 65-tf.
☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance

Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DRAKE.
December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1833.

Nancy Thornton, vs. The heirs of Thomas Thornton, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Cherry and wife Penelope Cherry, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex-parte.

Witness, *Thomas I Faison,* Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1833, and 58th year of American Independence.

65-6t. THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!
At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,
Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.
☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

The Headsman, Cooper's new Novel; Village Belles; The Premium, and the Daughter's own Book, for Christmas presents; Dwight's Theology; Clark's Commentary; Jay's Works; Jay's Prayers; Village Hymns; Cruden's Concordance; large 8vo. Bibles; Smith's Key to Revelations; Life of Christ; Cases of Conscience; 8th vol. Mrs. Edgworth's Works;
Just received by E. J HALE.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.
Wilmington, N. C. Sept 21st 1832 99-tf

NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

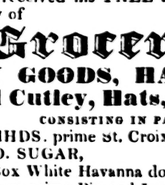
Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3 4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Scives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf* §



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,
AT THE BIG BOOT,
4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work,* of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively,* my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.
☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.
W. L. H.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

GALES'S
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1834,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

CANTERBURY Tales; Broad Grins; 5 Nights at St. Albans; Lights and Shadows of German Life, Scenes in our Parish; Down Easters; Sketch Book of Fashion; Willard's Journal; Pickins' Stories; Bell on the Hand; Complete sets of Scott's Novels, very cheap; Missouri Harmony, Bennett's Book Keeping, Zion Songster and Dover Selection, &c. E. J. HALE.
January 7.

The name of Kinston, in Lenoir County, has been changed to Caswell, by the Legislature. This is the second alteration which the name of this village has undergone. It was originally Kingston, but the antimonarchical zeal of some Legislator, procured the elision of the *g,* thereby making the word Kinston.—This remained for a number of years, until during the present session of the Legislature, the mal-appropos title was changed to Caswell, in honor to the revolutionary patriot who lived and died there.

Newbern Sentinel.

CAPTIONS

Of the Laws passed by the Legislature of 1833-4.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An Act making appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol in the City of Raleigh. [Appropriates for this purpose the sum of $75,000.]

2. To erect a new County, by the name of Yancey. [Provides that said county shall be erected out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe.]

3. Declaratory of the law in relation to the rights and duties of Sheriffs and Inspectors, in holding Elections. [Gives to Inspectors the sole and exclusive right to judge of the qualifications of voters, except where there is an equal division of opinion between the Inspectors, in which case the Sheriff shall decide.]

4. To amend an Act passed in 1782, giving Equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts. [Provides that the Sheriff or other officer executing any process from a Court of Equity, against the body, shall take bond and two sufficient securities in double the sum for which the defendant is arrested, or subject themselves as special bail.]

5 To extend the time for registering Grants, mesne Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Bills of sale and Deeds of gift. [Extends the time two years from the passage of this act.]

6. Concerning Official and other Public bonds. [Provides that they shall hereafter be made payable to the State of North Carolina.]

7. To extend the provisons of an act passed at last session, authorizing the removal of buildings on public lands in the town of Franklin.

8. To repeal an Act passed in 1788, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands. [Reduces the entry money to 5 cents an acre, where the number of acres entered by any one person, in any one year, does not exceed 100; if this number of acres be exceeded, 10 cents per acre is to be paid on the excess.]

9. To give further time for paying in Entry money. [Allows until the first of March for this purpose.]

10. Directing the manner in which Constables shall be appointed in this State [Provides that hereafter, there shall not be a greater number of Constables in the State, than one for each Captain's district, except in those districts including the county towns, which shall be entitled to two Constables, to be elected by the inhabitants of such districts, under the same regulations as are prescribed for holding elections for Members of the House of Commons. The election to be held at any time within one month preceding the first County Court, in each county, after the first of January in each and every year. Inspectors to be appointed by the Captains of Companies, in each district, who are to make return to the first County Court, the Justices of which shall qualify and take bonds from the Constables returned as elected. No person to vote for a Constable in any town or district, unless the voter lives in such town or district.]

11. Granting to Asa Delozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land. [Grants the land in consideration of their making known the locality of the Silver Mine on the public lands of this State, which they allege to have discovered.

12. Supplemental to an act passed at the present session, to erect a new county by the name of Yancey. [Appoints Commissioners to determine upon a site for the County town, to be known by the name of "Burnsville;" and makes provision for holding the Courts of said county and electing County officers.]

13. Supplemental to an act passed in 1832, to enact with sundry alterations and additions, an act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 8th day of May, 1832. [Authorizes the Company to subscribe a sum not exceeding $30,000, to construct a Rail Road on the Weldon toll Bridge.]

14. Directing the sale of lands remaining unsold acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to superintend the sales of the lands.]

15. To establish the Merchant's Bank in the town of Newbern, and the Albemarle Bank in the town of Edenton.

16. To establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina.

17. Supplemental to an act directing how persons injured by the erection of public Mills shall proceed to recover damages, passed in 1809.—[Prescribes the manner in which notice shall be served on the owners of mills, when an action for damages is instituted.]

18. To prevent the throwing of ballast, or otherwise obstructing the channel between Bogue Inlet and the town of Swansborough, in Onslow county. [Imposes a penally of $50 for every violation of this act.]

19. For revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws of this State. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to collect, digest and revise all the Public Statute laws of the State now in force, who shall from time to time, lay before the Legislature the Acts so arranged and revised, to be approved by them before they are published. Allows the Commissioners two years to complete the work and gives them a compensation of $1,000 each.]

20. To repeal in part an act laying duties on sales at Auction of merchandize. [Repeals the section which makes it the duty of Auctioneers to render a detailed return of each article sold, permitting them to exhibit the gross amount.]

21. To prevent injury to the navigation of Cape-Fear River, and for other purposes. (No person to throw ballast in said river, within seven miles of Wilmington, under pain of fine and imprisonment.)

22. To prevent the conveying of slaves out of this State, and to prevent injury being done to live stock upon Rail roads. (Punishes with death any agent, manager &c. of any Rail Road Company, who may carry off any slave with intent to aid in their escape. Also provides that the owners of stock killed on Rail roads, shall be compensated.)

23. To authorize the Clerks of Courts of Record in this State, and those holding the office of Clerk and Master in Equity, to act as Notaries Public.

24. To amend an act passed at last session, to repeal an act passed in 1830, repealing part of the second section of an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia Laws of this State. (Allows Quakers and others averse to bearing arms from religious scruples, to make oath to that effect before any Justice of the Peace, instead of before a Company Court Martial, as now required.)

25. Authorising the Public Treasurer to sell certain lands, in the vicinity of Raleigh. (Directs him to sell at public sale, without reserve, the Bushy Branch Tract, late the property of Treasurer Haywood.)

26. To re-charter the Bank of Cape-Fear.

27. Supplemental to the act to establish a Bank of the State of North Carolina.—(Authorizes the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller to appoint Directors on the part of the State, until otherwise ordered.)

29. To regulate the times of holding the Superior Courts in the 6th Judicial Circuit. (The Courts to begin at Cabarrus and end with Iredell.)

30. More effectually to prohibit the trading with Slaves.—(Adds to the prohibited articles mutton, cloth, corn, wearing apparel and bullion.)

31. To amend the Law in relation to Larceny. (Makes grand larceny infamous.)

32. To enforce the penalty incurred by Entry-takers failing to make annual returns of entries made in their respective offices as required by law.

The following are such of the Private Acts and Resolutions as we suppose will possess interest to any of our readers.

PRIVATE ACTS.

To extend and continue in force certain acts of the General Assembly for regulating the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, for the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson.

To incorporate Morven Academy in the county of Anson.

To emancipate Joe, a slave.

To incorporate the Sylvester Academy, in the county of Moore, and to appoint the Trustees thereof.

To regulate the time of appointing Overseers of Roads in Anson county.

In relation to the Independent or Volunteer Companies formed out of the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Regiments in Guilford.

To amend an act concerning the town of Wadesborough and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Greensborough Academy and Manual Labor School.

To establish a Literary and Manual Labor Institute in the county of Wake.

To incorporate the North Carolina Centre and Seaport Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

Authorising Jeremiah Ingram, of Anson county, to erect a gate across the road leading from Wadesborough to Stanback's Ferry on Pedee River.

To restore Jas. M. Baird, of Buncombe, to credit—(Forfeited for sending a challenge to fight a duel.)

To amend an act authorizing the building of a toll Bridge over Roanoke river at the town of Weldon, and to incorporate a Company for that purpose.

Supplemental to an act passed in 1832, to regulate the County Courts of Duplin.

To amend an act passed in 1821, to amend the several Inspection laws of the State, so far as it respects turpentine in the town of Wilmington.

To incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate Pine Grove Academy, in Robeson county.

To incorporate the Halifax Rail Road Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Washington Gold Mining Company, in the county of Mecklenburg.

To incorporate the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail road Company.

To authorize the construction of a Rail Road from the Cape Fear River at Campbellton, to some point in the town of Fayetteville.

To incorporate the Lumber River and Cape Fear Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Meltonsville Cavalry, in Anson County.

Authorising Joseph S. Jones to inspect certain records, and to make extracts therefrom.

To alter the time of holding the County Courts of Duplin.

To incorporate the Franklin Gold Mining Company.

To incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Roanoake and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Episcopal School in North Carolina.

Concerning Market fees, in the town of Fayetteville.

Appointing Commissioners to run the dividing line between New-Hanover and Bladen.

Appointing overseers and hands to clear out Cane's creek, in Moore and Cumberland.

To incorporate the Whitesville, Waccamaw and Cape Fear Canal and Rail Road Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives, to use their best exertions to render the Militia system less burthensome in its character and more efficient in its organization.

In favor of Archibald Campbell, of Cumberland county.

Relative to Members of the Legistature who die at the Seat of Government.

In favor of the representatives of the late Chief-Justice Henderson.

Relating to the claims of the State upon the General Government.

Directing the Public Treasurer to publish the Revenue Laws with the Acts of the Assembly.

Authorizing lotteries in aid of the Fayetteville, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road.

Authorizing the Governor to procure counsel for the State in a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the U. S ates, in which Lattimore and others are plaintiffs, and certain individuals in the counties of Haywood and Macon are defendants.

Directing the Superintendant of Public Works to examine the accounts and condition of certain navigation and canal companies, and ascertain whether they are willing to surrender their charters, and upon what terms.

Directing the Adjutant General to collect the public arms.

Relating to the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A Remedy.—The Richmond Enquirer, remarking on the embarrassment of the local Banks under the existing pecuniary distress, says, "let them strengthen themselves by importing specie from abroad." This is a bright idea. The only parallel to it, for originality, that we can recollect, is the *naive* remark of the English princess, when, during a season of scarcity and stagnation of trade, being informed that thousands of poor creatures were starving for food, asked, "Why don't they eat bread and cheese? I am sure I would do that, rather than die of hunger.

The Miner's Journal states that there is now living in that vicinity, a man who has been three times married; each of his wives' names were the same; he had three children by each; and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years; has three children living—the third by each wife; and whose birth-days are within three days of each other. His last wife has been dead three years; and he expects to be married again in three months.

Gen. Lafayette has sold to three gentlemen, of Florida, the township of land granted to him by Congress. The price is not mentioned, but the land is described by the Floridian as the very best in the territory, and the sale and settlement of the tract, it is believed, will add very much to the prosperity of Tallahassee, in the immediate neighborhood of which it lies.

MR. BINNEY'S SPEECH.

In the House of Representatives, on the Removal of the Deposites.

Mr. BINNEY addressed the Chair to the following effect:—The amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie,) proposes to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means "to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue, hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of the said Bank."—It, therefore, presents directly the question of the sufficiency of the Secretary's reasons for removing the public deposites from the Bank, and for making the future deposites elsewhere; and brings up for the consideration of this House, every thing that can bear upon the great topics of national faith and public safety, that are involved in the issue.

I mean to discuss this great question, sir, as I think it becomes me to discuss it, on my first entrance into this House; as it would become any one to discuss it, having the few relations to extreme party that I have; and being desirous, for the short time that he means to be connected with the station, to do or omit nothing that shall be the occasion of painful reflection hereafter. I mean to discuss it gravely and temperately; not, sir, because it is not a fit subject for the most impassioned and vehement appeals to every fear and hope that a patriot can entertain for his country; for I hold, without doubt, that it is so; but because, as the defence of the measure to be examined comes to this House under the name and in the guise of "Reason," I deem it fit to receive it, and to try its pretensions by the standard to which it appeals, and this also, in my judgment, best becomes my own position. I mean to examine the Secretary's paper, as the friends of the measure say it ought to be examined—to take the facts as he states them, unless in the same, or in other papers proceeding from the same authority, there are contradictions, and then I must be allowed the exercise of private judgment upon the evidence—to take the motives as the Secretary alleges them—to add no facts, except such as are notorious or incontestible, and then to ask the impartial judgment of the House upon my answer.

Sir, the effort seems to be almost unnecessary. The great practical answer is already given by the condition of the country. No reasoning in this House can refute it; none is necessary to sustain it. It comes to us, it is hourly coming to us, in the language of truth and bitterness of heart, from almost every quarter of the country; and, if any man is so blind to the realities around him, as to consider all this but as a theatrical exhibition, got up by the Bank, or the friends of the Bank, to terrify and deceive this Nation, he will still be blind to them, until the catastrophe of the great drama, shall make his faculties as useless for the correction of the evil, as they now seem to be for its apprehension.

Mr. Speaker, the change produced in this country, in the short space of 3 months, is without example in the history of this or any other Nation. The past Summer found the People delighting in the apparent adjustment of some of the most fearful controversies that ever divided them. The Chief Magistrate of the Union had entered upon his office for another term, and was receiving more than the honors of a Roman triumph from the happy and grateful people of the Middle and Northern States, without distinction of party, age, or sex. Nature promised to the husbandman an exuberant crop. Trade was replenishing the coffers of the Nation, and rewarding the merchant's enterprise. The spindle, and the shuttle, and every instrument of mechanic industry, were pursuing their busy labor with profit. Internal Improvements were bringing down the remotest West to the shores of the Atlantic, and binding and compacting the dispersed inhabitants of this immense territory, as the inhabitants of a single State. One universal smile beamed from the broad and happy face of this favored country. But, sir, we have had a fearful admonition, that we hold all these treasures in earthen vessels, and still a more fearful one, that misjudging man, either in error or in anger, may, in a moment, dash them to the earth, and break into a thousand fragments the finest creations of industry and intelligence.

Sir, there is one great interest in this nation, that is, and I fear will for some time continue to be, peculiarly subject to derangement, and yet every other interest is intimately and inseparably involved in it; I mean the currency. We have probably 350 banks from which this currency is derived. We have at least eighty millions of Bank notes, with a metalic circulation along with it, not greater, perhaps, than as one to seven. We have, it may be, one hundred and thirty millions of Bank notes and Bank deposites, performing in part, the same office, with a little more than twenty millions of specie in the banks to sustain it. It is a system depending essentially for its safety upon public confidence, and that confidence depending of course upon the regularity of the whole machine which again depends upon the control that governs the whole. When compared with the currencies of England and France, in the former of which the metalic circulation is estimated as nearly one half, and in the latter as nine-tenths of the whole, it may be seen how much more confidence is required here, and how much greater the liability to shock and to derangement. Yet by the regulation and control of the National Bank, ever since that regulation and control have obtained, the system has worked well, and it has worked well only by means of them. In an instant, sir, almost in the midst of the smiling scene I have described, without any preparation of the country at large, with nothing by way of notice but a menace, which no one but the Bank itself, and she only from the instinct of self-preservation, seems to have respected, this most delicate of all the instruments of political economy, has been assaulted, deranged, and dislocated; and the whole scene of enchantment has vanished, as by the command of a wizard. The State Banks are paralyzed—they can do, or they will do, nothing. The Bank of the U. States stands upon her own defence. She can do, or she will do, nothing, until she knows the full extent of the storm that is to follow, and measures her ability to meet it. Prices are falling, domestic exchange is falling, Bank notes are falling, Stocks are falling, and, in some instances, have fallen dead. The gravitation of the system is disturbed, and its loss threatened, and it being the work of man, and directed only by his limited wisdom, there is no political La Place, or Bowditch, that can foretell the extent or the mischiefs of the derangement, or in what new contrivance a compensation may be found for the disturbing force.

Sir, whence has come this derangement? It comes from the act of the Secretary *in removing the deposites, and in declaring his doctrine of an unregulated uncontrolled State Bank paper currency.* It is against all true philosophy to assign more causes than are sufficient to produce the ascertained effect. This cause is sufficient—this, I verily believe, has produced it—and I hope for the patient attention of the House to my humble efforts hereafter, to show that nothing else has produced it.

Sir, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in my poor judgment, committed one error which is wholly inexcusable; it is, in part, the error of the argument that has proceeded from the honorable member from Tennessee. That error lies in supposing that there were but two objects to be considered in coming to his decision upon the deposites—the *Administration* and the *Bank*. The *country* has been forgotten. The Administration was to vindicate its principles. The Bank was to be made to give way to them. The consequences were to be left to those whom they might concern, and they are such as moderate human wisdom might have foreseen, such as are now before us. While the Administration is apparently strong, and the Bank undisturbed, the country lies stunned and stupefied by the blow; and it is now for this House to say, whether they will continue the error by forgetting the country here also, or will endeavor to raise her to her feet, and assist her in recovering from the shaft that was aimed at the Bank, but has glanced aside and fallen on her own bosom.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot better show the extent of the derangement which this act is certain to produce, unless it is corrected, than by a statement of the uses which the Bank of the United States has annually performed, in various ways, to the People of the United States. I take the year 1832, for which the returns are complete, as to the item of exchanges, and the years 1832 and 1833 for some other items of nearly equal moment. The amount of Domestic Bills of Exchange, *purchased* in all parts of the Union, in 1832, was - - - - - $67,516,673

[The half year from Dec. 1832, to June, 1833, was $41,312,982, showing a large increase in that line during the first half of this year.]

The amount of Domestic Bills *collected* for others, was - - -	42,096,062
The amount of Drafts by Bank United States and its offices, on each other - - - - -	32,796,087
Drafts by Bank United States and its offices, on State Banks - -	12,361,337
Notes of Bank United States and its Branches, received and paid out of place, viz: at places where there was no obligation to pay them -	39,449,527
Notes of State Banks received by Bank United States and its Branches, where they were not payable -	21,630,557
Transfers of funds for the U. States -	16,100,000
Transfers of Office Balances - -	9,767,667
Making a total of Domestic Exchanges, - - - - -	241,717,910
Add to which the amount of—	
Foreign Exchange purchased, - - - $9,253,533	
Do. sold, 4,203,204	
	13,456,737

Making the total amount of Exchanges, by means of the Bank of the United States, within the year 1832, Two Hundred and Fifty-five millions one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

The amount of *premiums* on Domestic Exchange, received by the Bank for the same period, was $217,249 56 which is about one-eleventh of one per cent. on the aggregate amount of the domestic operations (say $241,717,910) as already stated, being—

Discounts of Notes and Domestic Bills—		
Average,	1832,	$ 66,871,349
"	1833,	61,746,708
Circulation of Notes— "	1832,	20,309,342
"	1833,	18,495,436

The expense of this whole operation to the citizens of the United States who were receiving its benefits, by the aid of which their produce and merchandize were in a constant stream of motion meantime, from one extreme of the country to the other. The inseparable manner in which the operations of the Bank of the United States were mixed up and blended with the interests of the country, nothing could shew more effectually than this short statement of its operations.

To this extensive sum of exchanges must be added the loans and discounts by the Bank, including domestic bills of exchange, the average amount of all which, in the year 1832, was $66,871,349, and in 1833, $61,746,708.

To these must also be added the circulation of notes of the Bank, which averaged in 1832, $20,309,342, and in 1833, $18,495,436.

Now, sir, it appears to me that I do no injustice to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to any one who has directed, or authorized, or superintended this act, by saying that it was the *design* of the removal of the deposites to break up this whole machinery; that this was not a casual, unexpected, unintended, result; but that it was done for the purpose of draining the circulation of the Bank of the United States out of the hands of the People into the hands of the Bank, for the purpose of compelling her to take in her discounts, to diminish the account of domestic bills of exchange, &c. I do no injustice in saying that such was the design, because, in the Letter of the Secretary, if I read it right, the design is avowed. But, whether designed or not, this was the effect, and the necessary effect of the measure, if successful. It was to throw the whole machine out of gear; to compel the Bank to wind up; to separate her from the People, and hence, as a necessary consequence, to produce great distress now, and the just apprehension of greater distress hereafter. Can any one, after this view of the subject, ask the reason of the want of employment, the distress, the syncope that has fallen upon this People? Sir, the answer immediately succeeds the question: it leaps up to the eyes of every one. No one can for a moment hesitate as to the answer to the question, what is the cause of it. It lies in that single act, the removal of the deposites. It is not the mere transfer of ten millions of dollars from one place to another that has produced all this confusion and dismay. Not at all. That is a circumstance which might happen and has happened before now, in the history of this Bank, without producing any alarm whatever. No sir, it is not the removal of the deposites, but the *design* with which that removal was made that has produced the panic. It is the necessary consequences of such a design which are to come in the shape of bad and bitter fruits, which must produce wide-spread disaster, unless Congress shall interpose to avert them.

Permit me, sir, before I get to the regular discussion of the reasons adduced by the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the Deposites, to occupy a few moments in drawing its attention to some things which, to many gentlemen here, are no doubt familiar matters of detail, but which ought to be known and considered by all who would form a sound judgment on the question before us.

I have said that the removal of the public deposites, if it had been a mere insulated act, a mere transfer of money from one Bank to another, could not be productive of such very injurious consequences as have grown out of it. There are gentlemen in this House, who are themselves familiar with larger operations in finance, which have been productive of no such result. The disastrous effects of the measure arise not from the removal simply considered, but from that removal as taken in connection with the doctrine which has been avowed on the subject, and which I have already adverted to. It appears, from the tables furnished to us with the Secretary's Report, that the Bank, between the 1st August, 1833, and the 1st of January, 1834, reduced the amount of its loans and domestic bills $9,248,888. The question is, what must of necessity be the effect, in times like these, of such a reduction? In ordinary times, I admit it would have had no sensible effect at all, as I shall hereafter shew. But, in times like the present, very great distress must be produced by the removal of the public deposites, and, connected therewith, the abolition of the practices and usages of the Bank.—The Bank of the United States on the 1st of October, 1833, held of the Public Deposites of the Government $9,868,435—say 10 millions. The question is, how this money was to be paid? Just as the Secretary of the Treasury should please, whether as to time, manner, or circumstances. How then was the Bank to pay it? The answer to this question, which has been given with a view to involve the Bank in odium, is this: that she ought to have paid it with the specie in her vaults, without distressing the community by calling upon others to pay their debts to her. This was a doctrine which, Mr. B. said, would not bear examination.—The Bank had in her vaults $10,663,441 in specie.

The only effect of paying out this, (unless it was merely to be carried across the street and brought back again) must have been pernicious. The Bank had a circulation of about eighteen millions to sustain: and if, under these circumstances, she had emptied her vaults of specie, it would not be possible to measure the effect upon the community. If it had been nothing more than to create a panic for her (as it has created elsewhere) it was not a situation in which it was fair to expect any bank to place herself. A new era had arrived in the history of the Union: a new system was about to be pursued in its fiscal affairs: and was it to be expected of a Bank having such a treasure in its vaults, to part with it rather than to call upon its creditors for a part of what they owed it? Would any man have respected the Directors of a Bank who would have pursued such a course in the management of its affairs? No, sir. The Bank was bound to reduce its business, by reducing the extent of its loans. It could not do otherwise, unless it meant to destroy itself. What, sir, at the commencement of a storm, was the Bank, as has been required of her, to keep all her sails set, and throw her ballast overboard? She was under the necessity of diminishing her discounts, and she has done it most wisely, most discreetly, and most tenderly. Though, from the mere fact that she has reduced them, I have no doubt that many men of honest and upright mind are, from want of further information, honestly prejudiced against her. The Bank had to pay over ten millions of dollars of the public deposites. How was she to pay it? in specie? If not, she must avail herself of her other resources: she must get the amount out of the domestic bills or discounted notes: she must, in other words, make her debtors pay her that amount. There remained no other way.

In stating this part of the subject, so as to make it plain to that portion of the House who are not familiar with banking, said Mr B., I must here be permitted to make some statements by way of explanation. The argument against the Bank has been, that, whatever amount she thus asked from her debtors was to be set down as so much increase of her resources. Sir, two and two sometimes make four, but not always. The Bank not only has debtors, but holds herself in the relation of a debtor for the public deposites in her custody—for the private deposites of individuals—for her notes in circulation—and for any balance she may owe other banks in her account with them. When, therefore, she calls upon her debtors to return a part of the debt they owe her, these debtors have the same right to call upon her to pay what she owes them. Thus, if an individual, who has a note to pay to the Bank, has at the same time a deposite of money in the Bank, the one is made an offset against the other; and, if the one is just equal to the other, the Bank, it is manifest, has no more resources to pay its debt to others, in consequence of having called upon this individual. This principle is universal in banking: that when a bank calls in a part of what is owing to it, a part of what she thus gets is liable to be drawn out in favor of those to whom the Bank is indebted. This will show how far the United States Bank was strengthening itself, and increasing the actual amount of its resources by curtailing its discounts. Some think that she needs strengthening; and I am one of those who believe that she will need, in the end, all the strength she has got. In August and September, 1833, the Bank received, from the diminution of the domestic bills and notes discounted, 4,066,147 dollars. (I take the figures of the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr Polk.) The amount of bills and notes on the 1st of August last was 64,160,349 dollars, and on the 1st January, 60,094,202 dollars, being a difference of 4,066,147 dollars. What was the amount of private deposites on the 1st August? It was 10,152,143 dollars. What was it on the 1st of October? It was 8,008,862 dollars. So that she had paid out of her private deposites 2,143,281 dollars. What the Bank, therefore, had actually extracted out of the commercial community was only 1,922,866 dollars, out of the whole 4,066,000 dollars in which she reduced her discounts. Sir, such a result is familiar in the history of all banks. As a bank calls upon her debtors to pay, they call upon her in like manner, and she retains only the balance between her receipts and her payments.

This operation had to be continued afterwards, as the deposites increased against the Bank, from August to October, to the amount of $2,268,504. In August the public deposites were $7,599,931; in October, they were $9,868,435; showing this difference of $2,268,504.

While the Bank was gaining its resources, as I have shown, $1,900,000, she was, therefore, not only paying two millions of her private deposites, but her public debt was also increased two millions more. So very insufficient an element is it for ascertaining what is the effect of a Bank upon the community, to take the mere amount of its reduction of discounts. This reduction may be very large, and yet the effect upon the community very small.

But let us carry this analysis a little further. I have shown the reduction of the discounts of the Bank from 1st of August, 1833, to 1st of January, 1834, to be $9,248,888. The amount of her private deposites on the 1st of August, was $10,152,143, and on the 1st of January, 1834, $4,230,049, so that the Bank, in collecting $9,248,888, had paid out $3,417,277 of private deposites, and her actual ability to pay, derived from this reduction, was only, in fact, $5,831,611. The amount of public deposites actually taken away from her, in the same period, was $5,637,926. So that it turns out that, by all her reductions and discounts, she has only been of increased ability to pay more than the Government have taken by the amount of $193,685.

This process shows, conclusively, that the reduction of the discounts of a bank does not produce to the bank an equivalent increase of its means.

It was the duty of the Bank not to extend her business, and she obtained from all her reductions, but a little more than enough to meet the amount which the Government took out of her hands.—But this process of removal is to go on, and a further reduction must go on also. Sir, I do not see how the Bank, with all its efforts, is to keep as strong as it must do, without even greater reductions.

No doubt the reduction of the Bank's accommodations to the community, produced distress. If any gentlemen think that, to pay nine millions of dollars is nothing, I am not one of them. But it is not the mere curtailing of these discounts which has occasioned the existing state of distress in the community. It is the consequent distrust and alarm; the universal stagnation of trade, the general want of confidence; this has prevented the vacuum, created by the curtailment, from having been filled up, as it otherwise, and, in ordinary times, would have been.

But even in such times as we now see, the reduction might have occasioned less distress than has occurred, had the Treasury pursued a different course. The Treasury might have said to the bank, there is no need for you to distress yourself; we know that you must pay this money to order, but we shall not want it till such a time; we have no intention to distress you; we will deal gently in effecting this removal; we will always give you fair notice, so that you need not take more from your creditors at any particular moment than the necessities of the Government will require. This the Treasury might have said, and it would materially have mitigated the public distress. But the Treasury did not say that. On the contrary, if any thing would aggravate the mischief to the public, if any thing would raise the embarrassments of the community to the utmost, it was the practice adopted by the Treasury toward the bank. Sir, what was it? Is any gentleman here ignorant of it? The gentleman from Tennessee read to us a paper which he called a bank manifesto: I shall, therefore, take that paper to be genuine; and let any gentleman take that paper and read it, and he will learn what was the course pursued by the Treasury. What had been the practice always heretofore prevailing, when no alarm existed in the community? when the bank was admitted by all to be strong, and in no danger of any embarrassment? The practice was for the Treasury to furnish to the bank a daily list specifying every draft issued on that day by the Treasurer, upon the bank. This list pointed out the amount drawn for, and the place where it was to be paid, but omitted the name, to guard against fraud. A weekly list was also furnished, with the dates, the sums, and the name of the payees. This was intended not only to guard the bank against fraud, surprise, or malpractice, but to enable it so to arrange with its customers, as to give them the greatest amount of accommodation, being apprised beforehand when the public funds would be wanted. Nothing surely could be more natural than to continue a practice like this, when the deposites were ordered to be removed. It could not but be known to every human creature that such a step must cause much uneasiness in the public mind: and the very first precaution which prudence would suggest against such a state of alarm, would be rather to increase these safeguards of the bank; certainly not that in the first moment of public alarm, they should be discontinued.

But such was the fact. That they were discontinued, and that the bank, misled and deceived, had to deal with the Treasury as with an enemy, is one of those events which belong exclusively to this day, and to this transaction. The only mode of accounting for it is to suppose the existence of such a feeling as ought to be far removed from all the official transactions of any Government.

Sir, if I meant to deceive and surprise my enemy, I would approach him in secret; if I meant to fight him fairly, I would approach him openly; but if I wanted to murder and destroy him, I would blindfold him, I would cover his eyes, and let him first learn his fate by feeling my shaft through his bosom.

In this case, the old practice was professedly continued; both the daily and the weekly lists were forwarded to the bank as usual; but in both, the Treasury totally omitted to mention drafts to the amount of nearly *three millions of dollars*, payable at unknown times, at unknown places, and to unknown parties; payable without notice; and this with all the probability that false rumors would magnify their supposed amount, without the Bank's having any possible means to prepare for or avoid the blow. I call the attention of the House to the correspondence exhibited in that document, between the Treasurer of the U. States and the Cashier of the Bank. The Treasurer says that the drafts were of *an unusual kind*, that they were payable only *in the event of certain contingencies*—contingencies unknown to this House, unknown to the Bank. Was this a reason why she should not have notice of them? Or, was it very well calculated to quiet the apprehensions of the Bank, that the presentation of these drafts against her was suspended on unknown contingencies? Every man who looks at a transaction like this, must admit that the course of the Treasury, respecting drafts to the amount of three millions of dollars, hovering between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, was of itself quite enough to produce alarm on the part of the Bank, and to justify all the reductions of its loans, which have followed as a natural consequence.

There is one other fact which I must be permitted to advert to before I close these preliminary considerations. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Polk) seemed very greatly surprised that any difficulty should be apprehended to the country from merely transferring these deposites of the Government from one side of a street to the other; because the community would derive the same amount of accommodation from their presence in the one place as in the other. Now, sir, the "because" did not follow. The fact is not so. The State banks, unless they meant to break, which is not to be presumed, could not, under the most favorable circumstances, make use of these deposites to supply the chasm. It may be very questionable whether all of them would be in a situation to do it. We do not know what their circumstances are. It may be, that some of them have employed their discounting power in furnishing capital to Western banks in Tennessee or Louisiana; this, if so, would have greatly weakened them. Other circumstances may have occurred, and were likely to occur in the city, especially, which I have the honor, in part, to represent:—When the removal of the public deposites to one of the banks in that city was found not so valuable as it had at first been expected to be, persons who dealt with that bank, began to inquire what would be the effect of having their deposites in a bank which had business with a preferred depositor: when they considered that a preferred depositor, in case of failure, might take the whole, and leave the rest to lose the whole, they began to pause. I have no doubt that that bank is strong; but, if the deposites should be diminished, its resources would be in like manner impaired. But the great reason why the State banks can never be so efficient in furthering the accommodation of the trading community, as the Bank of the United States, is, that the circulation of the one extends over the entire Union, and her issues, after having satisfied a thousand claims, return to her own door from the remotest portions of the country. But the circulation of a State bank is at its own door alone; if she issues a particle too much, it instantly returns upon her for something which is better than her bank note. All the distress we witness has been produced by the want of public confidence. There is a general husbanding and hoarding. All that capital, which at other times goes in quest of 1 or of 1½ per cent. per month, now lies idle. In every one of our great cities there is a vast amount of private capital assisting the operations of commerce, not a doight of which goes into the market when there is the least public difficulty or embarrassment. The days of one per cent. are days of desperate men. The effect of the removal of the deposites has been to alarm every capitalist; and strange indeed is the reasoning which lays all this wide-spread mischief on the Bank of the United States, and holds that it is all to be visited on her.

One word more, and I have done with these preliminary remarks. The removal of the deposites has been an admonition to the United States that nearly the whole of the existing circulation is to cease, and it would have ceased without this admonition, if the bank were to cease to be a collector of the revenue. She has supplied this circulation from two sources, 1st, from her peculiar structure, and 2d, from her having the collection of the public revenue. Sir, let the State banks try it. What can they do? It is said, indeed, that they can combine, and, thus, by aiding each other, can effect the transfer of the public balances. Admit this to be so: do gentlemen forget that the public transfers amount but to about 16,000,000, while the whole annual amount of exchanges by means of the Bank of the United States, is, as I have shown, 255,000,000.

But how is the Bank enabled, from her peculiar structure, to supply this circulation? The whole circulation which exists in the United States, is derived from the exchanges between crops and merchandize. It is employed to transport the crop to market, and merchandize to the place of its consumption. Now, a National Bank, which has twenty-four branches spread throughout the whole Union, knows, from experience, and her means of observation, where the circulation will fall, and where its amount will rise, and at what time these changes will take place. She knows beforehand where she will be relatively short, and where relatively redundant. When most money is wanted at the south, she will arrange to have money chiefly there; and when it will be most wanted at the north, she will have a supply in that quarter. Where it will be wanted is to her a matter of indifference; her profit is the same every where. She derives this advantage from the fact that she is the collector of the public revenue. She knows when the Government will want it, and she knows how far she may venture to use it. She has constant correspondence with the Treasury, and can prepare beforehand to meet its necessities.

But, now, this Revenue is to be collected by the Bank. She is not to be a receiving instead of a *paying* Bank. Her situation has been entirely reversed. Instead of being enabled to supply the wants of the community, and distribute her issues where it will be most wanted, she has herself as in the presence of an enemy and a foe, she must look first to her own safety. She must be the operation of the existing state of things in the future. The Bank cannot do what she is said to say she ought to do: she cannot do it. She cannot put the Deposites back. She must look to herself. All the weak are the victims of the effect of such a system must inevitably produce distress; there will be a stagnation every where. There is not a man who knows the management of a crop in Louisiana, but can see that the whole of his operations may be arrassed by such a state of things as I have described. The consequence will be that he will have a diminished crop at all. And I say that if the Bank of the United States will be compelled to withhold from the accommodation of the community, the State banks *cannot* supply it—they will not do it. They may have contracted their issues, but they cannot. Unless, indeed, they make a combination, by combination, into one great Bank of the United States, against their charters; we shall have a bank with all the powers of the present, without any of its restrictions. If they do more, they will find, and in less than two years, that it will shew to all the world, that it has been guilty of, and punished in rashness and folly. To provide against the difficulties of this description and magnitude, does the gentleman from Tennessee propose, sir, an inquiry into the *printing* of the Bank. And it was in regard to these matters, that the gentleman from Tennessee called for a sifting inquiry. In regard to these matters, he wanted a sifting inquiry. It was his great object, to ascertain whether the Bank had paid 9000 dollars to the printing account, and other great object was, to ascertain whether the National Intelligencer was the property of Seaton or of the Bank. He was astonished to see men, who had the whole weight of the Bank on their shoulders, descending to these irrelevant inquiries. He would ask, in the Heaven, if the gentleman should discover that 9000 dollars had been expended on the printing of the Bank, or that the National Intelligencer was not the property of Gales & Seaton, what had even done wrong in reference to the accounts, would that discovery justify, or what effect, a separation between the Government and United States Bank? Was it possible that the gentleman on this floor could apply himself after these dribbling accounts with printers, to concerns of the National Intelligencer, and to himself, in the order of this pursuit, to the country? The time had now come, when men ought to direct their attention to other higher character.

[*To be continued.*]

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Supreme Court.—Frederick C. Hill, Wilmington, has obtained County Court cence.

The Court have come to the determination of delivering their Opinions during Term, as the Cases are argued—an arrangement which, we have no doubt, will generally acceptable. We subjoin a list Cases in which Judgment has been up, since the opening of the Court:

Ruffin, Chief Justice, and Daniel delivered Opinions in the case of v. Seaborn, from Cumberland; judgment of the Superior Court, and judgment of death to be entered.

All the Judges *delivered Opinions* case of the State *v. May, from* firming the judgment of the Superi

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opi the Court in the case of the State ter, from New-Hanover; affirming ment of the Court below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered ion of the Court in the case of Fraser lexander, in Equity, from Mecklenburg firming the decree made in the Court

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered ion of the Court, in the case of Spring Wilson, in Equity, from Mecklenburg manding the cause at the costs of the tiff.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered ion of the Court in the case of M *v.* Hussey, in Equity, from Stokes; ing the bill with costs.

The Cincinnati Advertiser hangs ner on the outer wall. The following nination is placed under the editorial that paper:—

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION
FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT,
JOHN McLEAN, OF OHIO

The Supreme Court of the United yesterday began its annual session, Court-room at the capitol. Present lows:

Chief Justice Marshall.
Associate Judges Story, Thompson, Lean, Baldwin.—*National Intelligencer.*

Aurraria, Geo. Dec. 3.

Gold.—We have been informed by highly able authority, that a discovery has lately been in Habersham county, of a gold deposite far exceeds in richness, any thing we have fore heard of. The mining ground is very sive—upwards of one hundred acres on a as Richardson's Lot. We are assured by mant, that numerous lumps of gold were to be seen and picked up in the pits; the size of the pieces, was about that of a grain many were much larger; eight hands, one day made nearly five hundred dwt. though this was an extraordinary day's since the discovery, they will have averaged ty-five dwts. the hand per day. The as has been tested, bids fair to hold out, swer the owner's most sanguine expectations.

"What are you jumping after there?" a schoolmaster to an urchin who stood his eyes in shirt collar.

"I wanted to spit sir," was the "and I was jumpin up to try to spit over dickey!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

...SDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1834.

ANOTHER DUN.

...few, comparatively, of those to whom ...lately forwarded accounts for subscrip... to the Observer, have yet responded to ...earnest call. We are obliged, there... again to ask their attention to the sub... and hope that a sense of justice will ...cure a speedy settlement.

...ber 21, 1834.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1834.

...The debate on the Deposite Ques... going on in both Houses of Congress, ...be some weeks yet, before either House ...Of the decision to which the House ...natives may come on this matter, no ...not speak with any certainty or with con... many have come to the conclusion, that ...against the removal, but several members ...House have recently left the City who were ...to the measure, having received appoint... from their own States which required their ...ence, and which render the issue more ...ubtful.

...e Senate, there is, it is said, a majority of 7 ...the removal, and that body will, no doubt, ...some strong Resolutions disapproving of it. ...Webster has not yet taken any part in the de... it is said that his reasons for not doing ...that he is Chairman of the committee of Fi... the Senate, to which Committee it is ex... the subject will yet be referred, and that ...be improper for that Committee to com... themselves before they make an examination ...after which, in the event of its being ...a Committee, we may expect to hear ...Webster. It would have been commen... Mr. Polk, Chairman of the Committee of ...Means, had he pursued a similar course, ...pledging himself in his speech, in an... Mr. McDuffie, that he could and would ...every position taken by the Secretary, in ...removal of the Deposites, and yet urge ...ance of the subject to his Committee, for ...ose of having a fair investigation.

...ual Extraordinary.—The *Schr. Sam* ..., Captain Helm, arrived here this ...ning, from St. Augustine, Florida,—with ...go of Oranges. A forcible illustration ...motto of her great prototype, the im... Sam Patch, that "some things can be ...as well as others." We do not under... that she intends to go any further in... the interior. But doubtless if she can ...the "Rocky Branch," which Judge ...once so happily compared to the Cape ...she will pay a visit to our friends at ...

...a Legislature—We rejoice to find that ...other Editors in Raleigh, Salisbury, ...Newbern, have taken strong ground a... the miserable time-serving course of ...General Assembly. We believe, ...sincerely, that they speak the feelings ...people, and that such a spirit will be ...ed among them, as will produce a rad... sweeping Reform—such a reform as ...ensure a faithful response to the wishes ...instructions of the enlightened portion ...people. For this purpose let the Press ...loud and spare not." Let the people ...meetings in every County, and resolve ...support those who have betrayed their ...endeavor to unite upon individ... more liberal and expanded views.—... no lack of such men; and they are ...kept out of the public councils by the ...usually employed to secure a place ...

...is stated in the Raleigh Register that ...one dollar has been appropriated from ...public treasury for Internal Improve... —even the pitiful sum of $1500, which ...asked to pay the *travelling expenses* of ...U. S. Engineer, in making surveys, was ...ed. If it had been granted, it is be... that an Engineer would have been ...ed without hesitation to perform the ...The Yeas and Nays on this ques... and on the rejection of the plan recom... by the Board of Internal Improve... and the Great Convention, are not ...in the Raleigh papers, but we hope ...will be. Let us see the names on eve... question relating to Internal Improve...

...the plans for amending the Constitu... failed, totally. The original bill, re... by Dr. Irvine, after being so amend... as to be unacceptable, was postponed un... 3d Monday of Nov. next—36 votes to ...After which, on motion of Mr. Beard, ...Iredell, a select committee was appoint... to report "a bill to provide for as... ing the sense of the people, relative ...Convention." This bill provided for ...the vote at the next August election, ...for and against a Convention to be compos... ...right members from each Congression... district, one of which members was to be ...chosen by each county, and the remainder ...to be elected by the whole district, to consid... and amend the Constitution in the fol... particulars, and no other, viz:—

...That the Legislature shall meet only once ...two years. The Senate to be elected for a ...longer term than the Commons.

...To change the manner of appointing Justi... of the Peace and Field Officers of the Militia.

...To fix the basis of representation in the Le... upon population and taxation.

...To provide for the election of Governor in a ...different from the present one.

...To abolish borough representation wholly or ...

...To amend the 32nd section of the present ...Constitution.

...To provide that future General Assemblies ...shall abolish Slavery; and that capitation taxes ...be levied on all classes of persons.

...To provide for future amendments to the ...Constitution, by pointing out the manner in which ...they shall be made.

...To reduce the number of members in the Le... ...gislature, and to make some change in the requisite ...proportions of members and voters.

...The bill having been read, unsuccessful ...efforts were made to strike out those clauses ...which provide for taking the sense of the ...people upon the propriety of amending the ...Constitution, and ...of restraining future General Assemblies from abolishing Slavery. On the passage of the bill at its final reading (the test vote) the Ayes and Noes were as follows:

For the Bill.—Messrs. Beard, Brittian, of Burke, Brittain, of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Clayton, Collins, Dobson, Elliott, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin, of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Murchison, Philips, Shufford, Sitton, Skinner, of Chowan, Speight, Stedman.—31.

Against the Bill.—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Edwards, Flowers, Foy, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Hussey, Lindsey, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye, of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner, of Perquimons, Skinner, of Pasquotank, Smaw, Stone, Vanhook, Vann, Walton, Wilder.—30.

In the House of Commons, this bill was indefinitely postponed, by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. G. H. Alexander, Allen, Battle, Boddie, Bynum, Calvert, Carter, Cherry, Cloman, Cromwell, Daniel, Ennett, Foreman, Foscue, Gillespie, Grady, Hammond, Hardison, Harper, Haughton, Houlder, Jasper, J. B. Jones, Wm. Jones, R. Jones, Wesley Jones, Judkins, Kennedy, Laspeyre, Latham, Leffers, Long, Lyon, Macklin, Marsteller, Mixon, Mullen, Murray, McCleese, McGehee, G. S. McLean, McLeod, Outlaw, Phelps, J. W. Potts, Powell, Pugh, Rand, Raper, Register, Relfe, Riddick, Saunderson, Smallwood, S. Smith, Smithwick, Stephens, Taylor, Thompson, Tillett, Welch, West, Willey, Wilson.

Noes—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, Allison, Barringer, Brandon, Brower, Brown, Burgin, Cansler, Clement, Coleman, Corpening, Cotton, Courts, Dodson, Edmonston, Fisher, Graham, Guthrie, Guinn, Hardee, Hargove, Hawkins, Henry, J. Horton, W. Horton, Irion, Irvine, Jordan, King, Kittrell, Ledford, Lilly, Locke, Malloy, Martin, Moore, Monk, Montgomery, W. McLean, McNeill, Peeples, Poindexter, W. Potts, Roberts, Seawell, Settle, Sherard, J. L. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Thomas, Wadsworth, Waugh, Weaver, Whitehurst, Williams, Witcher, Wyche, Ziglar.

It will be seen that several Eastern members united with the west in attempting to settle this vexed question.

The bill authorizing a subscription to MacRae's Map, was, like nearly every other liberal measure, rejected.

Resolutions were submitted in both Houses, declaring the office of Attorney General vacant, in consequence of Gen. Saunders having accepted an office under the Federal Government. They were rejected, in the Senate by a vote of 30 to 19; and in the House by a vote of 68 to 53.

In the House, on Friday,

Mr. Guthrie moved that the House do now proceed to consider the resolutions heretofore submitted by him in relation to the U. States Bank. Mr. King moved also to take up the resolutions approving Gen. Jackson's Administration; and Mr. Jordan moved to take up the resolutions demanding a repeal of the "Force Bill." All these motions were decided in the negative, only four or five voting in each case for their consideration.

The resolution instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to remove certain obstructions in Cape Fear River was rejected.

The Raleigh Register, in an article which we regret the want of room to insert, expresses the decided opinion, that the advocates of liberal legislation on the subject of Internal Improvements, were in the majority in the late Legislature, and that the failure to do any thing was owing to "the sectional strife arising out of the question of Reform—to the opinion entertained by some that the subject should be postponed until the plan of operations was more fully matured, and to the dissatisfaction felt by various gentlemen from the Edenton District that the entire attention of the Convention, so far as regards that section of the State, had not been confined to the opening of Roanoke Inlet."

We sincerely hope that the Register is in the right.

Considerable anxiety has been felt in this town for several days, in regard to a rumor inserted in the Richmond Whig of the 11th inst. stating that one of the most extensive houses in Wall Street, New York, (second, indeed, to none in the country,) had failed. We have pleasure in stating, that yesterday's mail brought conclusive evidence of the falsity of the rumor.

Congress.—The Deposite Question is still undisposed of in both Houses of Congress, and is likely to be the engrossing topic for weeks to come. In the Senate, since our last, Mr. Calhoun spoke for an hour and a half in opposition to the course of the Administration on the subject. [We wish that other Speakers would take a hint from the brevity of this Speech.] Mr. Shepley of Maine followed Mr. Calhoun, and occupied the better part of three days in delivering his speech in support of the Administration. In the House, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Moore, of Va. and Mr. Beardsley of New York have spoken, and Mr. Jones of Geo. had the floor for Friday last. We have copied a considerable portion of Mr. Binney's able and manly speech, and will follow it up by other extracts and by some speech or part of a speech on the other side. Mr. Binney has treated the subject in a statesmanlike manner, altogether free from the bitterness of party, and without descending to abuse of any one. His speech is decidedly the most able and interesting one heretofore delivered on the subject.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay has offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of affording temporary relief to the community from the present pecuniary embarrassment, by prolonging the payment of the Revenue Bonds. It has not been acted on.

An immense number of memorials, petitions and resolutions have been presented to both Houses, but we find little of interest in the proceedings, except what relates to the Deposite Question.

Major Downing.—We were anxious to give our readers the benefit of Maj. Downing's argument of the Deposite Question, as contained in "a Paper read to the Cabinet," but cannot find room.

Mail Robbery.—The Milton (N. C.) Spectator says that an extensive Robbery of the mail has been committed by James Bruce, the Deputy Postmaster at Milton. By a letter from Danville, Va. to a gentleman in Norfolk, it is stated also, that Nathaniel J. Palmer, the Postmaster at Milton, and Editor of the Spectator, has been arrested as an accomplice of Bruce. The latter had also been arrested at Danville, and it is said that more than one hundred letters were found in his trunk, broken open.

The House of Delegates of Virginia, on Wednesday last, resolved, by a vote of 76 to 53, that the removal of the Deposites was an unauthorized assumption and dangerous exercise of Executive power. They also resolved, 81 to 48, that the recent subjection of the Treasury Department to Executive control, was illegal and unconstitutional, and that a power over the purse and the sword, surrendered to or grasped by the same hand, is subversive of liberty. They also resolved, 66 to 64, to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress from Virginia, to adopt prompt measures to remedy the evils produced by the removal. And finally, by a vote of 71 to 58, that the creation of the Bank was an unconstitutional act.

The Legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Ohio have passed resolutions approving of the removal of the Deposites, and opposing their return to the U. S. Bank.

A meeting has been held at Norfolk, Va., unequalled in that town for numbers and respectability, at which Mr. Tazewell presided, and delivered a most able speech. The Richmond Resolutions, prefaced by an appropriate preamble, were adopted with almost entire unanimity, not more than three dissenting votes being given on any one resolution.

A similar meeting has been held in Fredericksburg, with a similar result. Indeed, Virginia seems to be almost unanimous in denouncing this rash act of usurpation.

At a public meeting in Charleston, S. C. resolutions condemning the removal were adopted.

Moore and Letcher.—In the Legislature of Kentucky, a resolution has been adopted, by a vote of 87 to 9, directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill making it felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for any sheriff or deputy sheriff to withhold the return of the polls, in any future election in that State. It thus appears that both parties in Kentucky condemn the unwarrantable conduct of the Deputy, by which Moore was returned as elected to Congress.

The following extract of a letter from Washington is from the last Western Carolinian, (which, we take the occasion to remark, is much improved, both in appearance and character:)—

It is understood that Mr. Speaker Stevenson will go to England as Minister as soon as his successor in the Chair can be selected. At present there is a fear of a great split in the party, on this account. Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, wants it: indeed it is the only thing which will sustain him at home, for you know he and all his friends gave out there that he would be the candidate of "the party," and would be elected. Mr. Speight, of your State, wants it: he carries a pretty strong party with him too, and "the party" are afraid, if they thrust him aside, he will desert the ranks. Mr. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania, wants it: and he has a party ready to press his claims. And, lastly, Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, wants it; and he has his party. The Kitchen Cabinet are in a 'peck of trouble' to know how to reconcile the claims of these several expectants: for, if all run, the Nationals or the Nullifiers there can elect whom they please.

We are not surprised that Mr. Speight "wants it," but that he carries a "pretty strong party with him," would be matter of astonishment in other times than these.

Life Insurance.—A gentleman insured his life last July, at the office of the New York Company, for $4000, for which he paid 54. He has died lately, and his Children have received the $4000.

Shipwreck.—A letter from Wilmington, (N. C.) dated 12th inst. states that information has just been received, that the Br. brig *Hannah*, Newby, from that port for Liverpool, had struck upon the Bar, on the 10th inst. in attempting to get to sea, and was, with her cargo, entirely lost. The captain and crew having reached the shore in their boats.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Raleigh correspondent of the *Newbern Spectator*, in his last letter, states that "Mr. Badger will attend the Supreme Court of the U. S. to argue on behalf of the State, the suit for a large part of our Western Territory which has been carried up from the Circuit Court of the U. S. This is well, and I am glad of it: he will do us great credit at that tribunal, and will win fresh honors for himself. Our great men are too much addicted to retirement from public notice."

Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen have been elected Councillors of State for the ensuing year, viz: Isham Matthews, of Halifax, Alfred Jones, of Wake, Henry Skinner, of Perquimons, Meshack Franklin, of Surry, George W. Jeffreys, of Person, Clement Marshall, of Anson, and Owen Holmes, of New-Hanover.

On Saturday last, James Wyche, Esq. of Granville, was elected by the Legislature, Superintendent of Public Works for the ensuing year.

Legislative Statistics.—A gentleman, who took trouble to collect the information, informs us that our recent Legislature consisted of 147 married, and 52 single men, distributed among the several Professions as follows, viz: 145 Farmers, 31 Lawyers, 6 Physicians, 7 Merchants, 2 Blacksmiths, 1 Tavern-keeper, one Tailor, and 6 without any regular occupation.—*Raleigh Register.*

Pursuant to an act of the late General Assembly, *Wm. H. Battle, Gavin Hogg and James Iredell*, Esqrs. have been appointed, by the Governor, Commissioners to revise, digest and consolidate the public statute laws of the State.

We understand that these gentlemen will meet in this city in the course of a few days and enter upon the discharge of their duties.
Ral. Star.

The next session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence, in this city, on the 20th of February next. The conference will no doubt sit in the Government House—the Legislature having, by resolution, tendered the same for their accommodation.—*Ral. Star.*

The following gentlemen have been elected, by the Stockholders, Directors of the U. States Bank, for the ensuing year:

Nicholas Biddle,	*Daniel W. Coxe,*
Manuel Eyre,	*John Bolton,*
Ambrose White,	*John R. Neff,*
John Sergeant,	*Wm. Platt,*
James C. Fisher,	*Jno. Goddard,*
John S. Henry,	Robert Lenox, of New York,
Charles Chauncey,	John Rathbone, Jr N. York,
Mathew Newkirk,	*Geo. Hoffman,* of Maryland,
Lawrence Lewis,	*Roswell L. Colt,* Maryland,
John Holmes,	Jno. Potter, of S. Carolina.

Those in *italics* are new Directors.

At a meeting of the Directors on the 7th inst. Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank of the U. States.

As far as we know, the Directors on the part of the Government for the ensuing year have not yet been appointed.

From the National Gazette of Monday.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.—The Bank of Philadelphia was entered yesterday,—it is supposed with false keys,—and robbed (so far as yet ascertained) of sixty-three thousand dollars. The depredators are said to have taken away the exchange notes, and the Philadelphia Bank notes under the denomination of a hundred. The notes of a higher value were left untouched. No specie is missing.

The New-Orleans Mail, via Washington City, due here on Sunday, arrived yesterday morning by the way of Elizabethtown, in the steamboat Cinderella. On opening this mail, two bundles, containing upwards of a hundred letters, were missing. Measures have been taken by our Postmaster to ascertain whether these bundles have been lost or stolen.—*New York American.*

Signs of the Times.—On Wednesday, the second day of the session of the New York Legislature, *forty-two* petitions for new banks in different parts of the State were presented.—*N. Y. American.*

A new method of taking a profile.—Early on a very cold morning, a travelling profile cutter called at the house of a wag, and enquired if he wanted a profile taken. "Yes," was the reply, "I want yours taken from my door."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday evening the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. CHARLES T. GARDNER, to Miss REBECCA HUBBARD.

In Rockingham, Richmond County, by the Rev. Elias Sinclair, Mr. WILLIAM R. VAUGHAN, son of James L. Vaughan, Esq. to Miss ELIZA PEACE TERRY, daughter of Mr. Wm. Terry, (deceased.)

In Salisbury, on Thursday evening the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY to Miss ELLEN J. HAMPTON.

DIED.

In Providence, R. I, on the 9 h inst., of Scarlet Fever, ARTHUR FENNER MALLETT, infant son of General Edward J. Mallet, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

At his residence on Aspies Creek in this county, on Sunday the 12th inst., JOHN ELWELL, Esq. aged 90 years. Mr. Elwell was a useful and respectable member of society—an active and patriotic Whig—a Revolutionary soldier.

On the 14th inst., near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, Mr. DANIEL McFARLAND, aged 67 years: a man respected in the community in which he lived.

From the Raleigh Star.

In this city, at 11 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant, Col. WILLIAM POLK, in the 76th year of his age.

It is not our purpose to write the eulogy, state the services, or sketch the character of this distinguished patriot. A competent biographer will find in the personal history of few individuals in this country so many incidents of varied and thrilling interest. He was amidst the band of patriots who declared independence at Meck enburg on the 20th May, 1775. At the commencement of the Revolution, he was appointed a subaltern officer in the regiment of the So th Carolina line, commanded by his father, the late Gen. Thomas Polk, and at the close of the war he held the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the North Carolina line, having, except during a nine months' confinement from a severe wound, been in active service during the whole of that memorable struggle. He was present, amongst other engagements, at the battl s of Camden, Eutaw, Brandywine and Germantown, and in the last was a second time severely wounded. At the battle of Guilford, which occurred during a short interval in which he was without a command, he was present and actively engaged as a volunteer.

Col. Polk was, at his death, the sole surviving field officer of the North Carolina line; and it will be no disparagement to the illustrious dead to say that no one of his compatriots manifested a deeper or more ardent devotion to the cause of his country; that in her service no officer more gallantly exposed his life, or more cheerfully endured privation and suffering; and that no one of his rank in the army contributed more, by his personal services, to bring that glorious contest to a successful termination.

At the close of the Revolution, he became a member of the society of Cincinnati. In 1786 he represented the county of Davidson (now Tennessee) in the General Assembly of this State.—On the 4th March, 1791, he was appointed by General Washington Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of North Carolina, which office he continued to hold till the termination of the system under Mr Jefferson. On the establishment of the State Bank, in 1810, he was appointed President of that institution; and for more than ten years conducted its affairs with that unremitting diligence and exactness of attention which marked all his business transactions; and on the 25th March, 1812, he was appointed by President Madison a Brigadier General in the Army of the U. States; which appointment, for reasons then well known to the public, he declined to accept. He served as a Trustee of the University of this State from 1792 to the period of his death, with a degree of diligence, zeal and efficiency which the surviving members of that corporation are best qualified to appreciate.

But he is gone. Full of years and full of honors, rich in the rewards of arduous and useful toil, crowned with the respect and affection of the community, he has been gathered to his fathers.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 16th inst., Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay with Salt, Sugar, Crockery, Mackerel, Rice and Grind-stones, for Nott & Starr and owners of this place, and J. Cowles of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with Salt, Chairs, Lime, &c. for W. O. Jeffreys, L. R. Bradley, P. I. Tillinghast, and J. M. Strong.

DEPARTED, on the 7th inst., Jones Fuller's boat Lady of the Lake, with Salt, Flour and Feathers for owner.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to January 15.

Brigs Susan from Porto Rico, Superb from Norfolk, Hunter from New York, Uncas from Martinique, Hopolite from Antigua, Galen from Guadaloupe, Rupert from St. Thomas. Schooners Providence from Martinique, President from N. York, Splendid from do., Topic from do., Leander from Boston, Delaware from N. York.

Naval Stores.—Advices from the North have had a tendency to depress prices, but the scarcity of Turpentine has prevented any decline in that article.

Timber.—The supply is sufficient for the demand.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 7 a 8. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8¼ a 9¼. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 70. Flour, 5 25, 5 75 a $6 25. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 33 a 35. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 5¼. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 20 a 22 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½ pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	¼ a ½ do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	¼ per ct. prem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	2 pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2 do. do.
Georgia, do.	2 a 3 do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2 do. do.
Robards & Hamilton's drafts on J. Hamilton & Son, New York,	1¾ a 2 per cent. discount.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

IN pursuance to an Act of Incorporation, passed at the late session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company," by which Act the following persons are incorporated for the purposes therein expressed, viz: Hugh Campbell, Sen., Hiram Robinson, John Kelly, William Nott, John H Hall, Louis D. Henry, Robert Strange, Benjamin Robinson, Lewis Brown, John W. Sandford, Joshua W. Cochran, Thomas N. Cameron, Edward L. Winslow, Joseph Baker, Edward W. Willkings, John Huske, Duncan Mc Rae, Joseph Arey, Jeremiah Kyle, James Seawell, Charles P. Mallett, Oliver P. Stark, Thomas L. Hybart, Dillon Jordan, Jr., Wm. B. Wright, Peter McKellar, Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans, Charles McAlister, John B. Kelly, John Morrison, Edmund Deberry, John Martin, Duncan McRae, Jr., Hardy Morgan, Paul Barringer, Abram F. Alexander, Joseph Young, Thomas L. Cowan, Robert Macnamara, Maxwell Chambers, Alexander Gray, William Hogan, Benjamin Elliott, Gideon Seawell, Alexander Little, John A. McRae, Samuel F. Patterson, Edmund Jones, James Wellborn, Jones Fuller, James Kyle, John M. Strong, William L. Hawley, Williamson Whitehead, John D. Eccles.

And it being by said Act provided, that the persons aforenamed, upon giving ten days notice in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville, Salisbury, Greensborough, Raleigh and Wilmington, shall hold a meeting in the Town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and for other purposes necessary for giving full and efficient effect to the before recited act—therefore,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That a meeting will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville, by the aforesaid persons, on the 17th day of February next, for the purposes and objects required by said Act of Incorporation; at which meeting the attendance of the persons named as afore said, is respectfully solicited.

Those who cannot attend, will please authorise some one of their acquaintance, named in the foregoing list, to vote for them by proxy.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 68tt.

The Editors of the newspapers, published in Salisbury, Greensborough, Raleigh and Wilmington, will please give the above one week's insertion, and forward their respective accounts to the Magistrate of Police for payment.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

TO RENT,

THE STORE HOUSE recently occupied by me, for particulars apply to

JAMES GIBSON.

January 20th, 1834.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, DECEMBER TERM, 1833.

Susan Branson and Josiah Evans, Jr. & wife Jane, *vs.* Henry Branson, Adm'r. of Abner Branson, dec'd., Jesse Hussey and wife Lydia, Samuel Hill & wife Mary, Jane Branson and Hannah A McIver. } *Petition for Division of Negroes.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hannah A. McIver one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless she be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the Petition heard *Ex parte* as to her.

WITNESS, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1833.

(6w) ARCH'D. McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers have on hand about three to four thousand pounds Dry Hides, assorted sizes, and of good quality, which they will sell on reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.

I. BLAKE & SON.

January 20. 68 3t.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, my Lot on Dick Street, with the improvements thereon, formerly occupied by Gen. Thomas Davis, deceased; and more recently by Mr. Henry L. Jones. This is a beautiful lot, for a family Mansion, and has upon it, a good Kitchen, Stable, &c. I also offer for sale or rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements thereon, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos J Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.

I also offer for rent, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Saturday in February next, for the present year, my Wharf at the Campbellton Landing, and several pieces of arable Land, on the East side of the Cape Fear, which I will designate at any time, to persons wishing to rent; all of which Lands are under a tolerable fence. I also offer for hire, at the same time, a few Negroes, consisting of women, boys, girls, and one old man.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

VALUABLE

LAND AND SAW-MILLS,

FOR SALE AND RENT.

THE Subscriber will sell, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, one Mill, on Rockfish and about one acre of Ground, where the Lumber can be taken to market by water. The Mill is in complete order, and can saw as much lumber as any Mill in the County.

Also, 400 acres of Land, in Robeson County, well timbered, one and a half miles from Rockfish and six miles from said Mill.

250 acres of Land on Little Rockfish.

200 acres of wood Land, five miles from town.

A Brick Store on Hay street, joining Mr. Wm. Waddill's.

Seven young Mules.

Three pair large Timber Wheels and Chains.

Two large Wagons.

Will be rented on said day, for one year, the Saw Mill on Beaver Creek, six miles from town, if not previously rented.

A large Stable, sufficient to hold 12 horses, with Carriage House attached.

A large Lot adjoining.

Great bargains may be expected, as the sale will be positive.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Jan 20. 68tt.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

NEW YORK
Wholesale Clothing Warehouse
No. 68, PEARL STREET.

THE Subscribers, wholesale dealers in Ready Made Clothing, have on hand a large and general assortment, manufactured for the Spring trade, of materials suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Their assortment comprises every article usually required for those markets, and of description, size, &c. to give satisfaction to purchasers. The articles are marked at regular and stated prices, and in no case will there be the least deviation from those prices

A credit of six months will be given for notes payable at Banks in any part of the country, and in all cases, when the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Two and a half per cent. will be allowed for city acceptances, and a very liberal discount for cash.

VAN EPS & OOTHOUT.

New York, January 8, 1834. 68t8w.

OPENING
OF THE
EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the

Episcopal School of North Carolina

will be opened for the reception of pupils on Tuesday the 1st day of April next.

Teachers.

JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, Esq.—*Rector.*
Rev. JOS. H. SAUNDERS, A. M.—*Chaplain.*
J. DeBERNIERE HOOPER, A. B.—*Teacher.*

Terms.

The annual charge is $175, to be paid half yearly in advance: each pupil to furnish his own School Books and Stationary, his Mattrass and the necessary Bedding.*

Day scholars will be admitted at an annual charge of $50; but none will be received as such except the children of parents resident in town.

It may be proper to state, that though this Institution is avowedly Episcopal in its character, it is open to *all* parents who may choose to send their children; and on application for admission, no enquiry will be made as to the religious creed either of the parent or of the pupil

The operations of the School will positively commence on the first day of April.

By order of the School Committee,

GEORGE W FREEMAN, Sec.

Raleigh, January 13, 1834. 68 tf.

N B. A Prospectus, setting forth the plan and objects of the Episcopal School, is in Press, and will be ready for gratuitous distribution in the course of the present week, at the book store of J. Gales & Son.

*As a matter of convenience to parents, steps will be taken by the Committee to have the requisite Books and Stationary and Mattrasses supplied to the students on reasonable terms.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY—*In Equity.*

THE Petition of sale of Real Estate, by John McLeod, Moses Kidd and wife Elizabeth, and Nancy McLeod, heirs at law of Neill McLeod, and James Garner, Lewis Garner, Dolly Ritter, John Manus and wife Sally, heirs at law of Lewis Garner,

Against

John Richardson and wife Judea, and Stephen Johnson and wife Elizabeth, and those last living beyond the limits of this State, and being interested in the sale of the Land described in the Petition—It was *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, by this Court.

(68-6t.) BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by

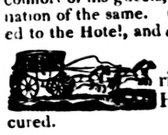
E. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833 65-tf

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59 f.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of LAND,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortt.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Lesther Travelling Trunks and Bags.

adies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58 tf

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz,

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.

November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison, as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D. MURCHISON.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the new block of buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Arey, a few doors South West of the Market House, on Gillespie street, and has just opened a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue and brown Circassians,
Blue, black and green cloths,
Steel mixt and striped Satinetts,
London, Duffle and Point Blankets,
8 and 9 quarter Rose and Mackinaw do.
Russia Sheeting, red Padding, Canvass,
Buckram, Vestings, Swansdown,
Valencia and Merseilles ready made Vests,
White green and red Flannels,
Printed Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers,
Super light fancy Prints; dark ditto,
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Bobinet Laces, Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Black and blue Gros de-Naps,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached ditto ditto,
Domestic Plaids and bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and red Cambrics,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
Fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' seal Caps,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Crockery and glass Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops, Boxes and Brushes,
Trace and halter Chains,
Scythe and grass Blades,
Drawing Knives; Nails 4d to 20d.
Collins' and Walcott's Axes,
Hoes, Hammers and Curry Combs,
Long and short handled Pans,
Augers, Hinges and Screws,
Rim and plate Locks; pad ditto,
Elegant white metal and steel mounted shot Guns,

Groceries, consisting of

Brown, loaf and lump Sugar,
Porto Rico and green Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger
Yellow bar Soap
Saltpetre and Alum
Powder, Shot and Lead; Scotch Snuff,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JAS. MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1833. 56-13t.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf.*

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 3 feet in length.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

☞NOTICE,

To Boat Skippers and others whom it may concern.

THE Eastern Channel at Spring Hill, has been closed by a Jettee and other obstructions, with a view to filling it up, and the Western Channel has been cleaned out, and it is now made the Boat Channel. After passing the Gully Mouth at Campbellton, the Boat Channel runs near the Western Bank until it passes Spring Hill; in passing Spring Hill Shoal, Boats should run within a few feet of the Western Bank of the river.

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent,*
C. F. Nav. Company.

October 28, 1833. 56tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,
HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers.

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins.
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for Sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

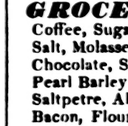
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physician and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FARMERS! Look H

The Subscriber having de- termined to remove to the west, offers for sale, or to exchange for Western Lands, the Plan- tation whereon he now resides, near Moore County, forty miles North West of ville. It consists of about two thousand dred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat L

The Plantation is in excellent repair and sufficiently large to work about to advantage; the most of which are Land, with an excellent ent Dwelling, Kitchen, and other Houses, with a large two story culated for securing grain, with ing Machinery attached; also, a ent Cotton Gin and Screw for and grist Mul, well calculated encies. In point of health, this passed by any situation in the few in beauty. Purchasers are and view the premises. A given and long indulgences, by ment in advance.

GIDEON

November 27, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now their *FALL SUPPLIES*

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLE

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable
Men's and women's coarse Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell ther Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery criptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds,

The whole of which are course of the present week, and prise a greater *variety* and *and extensive assortment* than them.

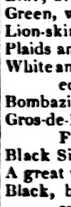
They would invite the attention and the public generally, to flattering themselves they will such inducements as will make terest and the attention of dealers

HALL &

Fayetteville October 21, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufac

PELIG PEIRCE



Respectfully offers his to his friends and former for the very *liberal* encour he has *received the past* informs them that he *still remains at his* Stand on Gillespie street, where he has a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has ceived from Philadelphia, a good ther of the best kind, which will ecute all orders in the neatest manner, at short notice. All kinds done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

Just Received and for

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels *Liverpool* Salt,
1000 do *Alum Salt.*

By *W. WHITE*

December 9, 1833. 62t

CHEAP DRY GOODS STOR

THE Subscribers are now receiving Store, on Green street, near Eccles a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry light and dark mixt Broad Cloths.
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for overcoats
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, ed and plain,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de-Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Levantine Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, crimson English merino Cloths zetts,
Some choice colours and quality of nos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls
4-4 and 6-4 Hernani
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair ditto,
Long and Square merino ditto
Cassimere and English merino
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all kinds
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very
some,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few
Clothing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes
pers, some of which are city made
handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached
ings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings,
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,

Together with numerous other articles in the

☞We would particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to our present Stock, as they have all been purchased at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices

LEWIS & ROSS.

Cash. 57tf

November 5.

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC

For 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE